CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 Charles .

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby excitly that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiano State Lattery Company, and in person manage and coated the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with Atlanta Chr. kneesty, fairness and good faith toward all R. Randall. parties, and we outhorize the Company to signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisians State Lotteries which may be presented at

J. H. 663ESRY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bic RIERRE LANALY, Pres. State Nat'l Bic A. BALDWIN, Pres. Now Orleans Nat'l Bic CARL SORN, Pres. Inion National Bank

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

Tuesday, June 14, 1887. Capital Prize\$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5;

Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. PRIZES OF 10,000 are 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are. 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are. 100 PRIZES OF 500 are. 200 PRIZES OF 300 are. 500 PRIZES OF 200 are. APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of 8500 approximating to
8300,000 Prize are 100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$100,000 Prize are 100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to 30.000 \$30,000 Prize are TERMINAL PRIZES, 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$300,-

000 Prize are. 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100, 100,000 600 Prize are ..... For Club Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be secured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing

oil suffree.
I POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders et
York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NAT'L BANK, New Orleans, La,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Ban RENEABER that the payment of all prize is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL HANKS of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recomined in the highest courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schames.

### WILLIAMS HOTEL, SILVER KING. A.T.,

ROBERT WILLIAMS, - Proprietor.

This house, under the new management, has been overhauled, renovated, provided with new furniture, conveniences, etc., and is the place where the traveling public will always find the best accommodations at the most reasonable

OUR BAR has been newly stocked with the

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

ANTHE STAGE OFFICE IS AT THIS HOUSE.

When you visit King give us a call.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Saddles, Harness,



### Carriage Trimming.

MARTIN WARR. W. S. KENGLA. WAER & KENGLA. TUCSON, - - Arizona

Gentlemen, give Waer & Kengla your Saddle and Harness work—by so doing you can buy a Suidle, Harness or Hamestring, as cheap as by the dozen in California. No apprentices employed. Work guaranteed to give satisfaction or money returned. We ask but one trial—it shall cost nothing—avail yourselves of it—to save the country, and keep your money at home.

# Fryer

CASA GRANDE, A. T.

This is the first Hotel established in Chea Grands, and has been leased by the undersigned, who is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public. The

### Rooms Neat and Cosy

Table is supplied withall the market affords. The work all done by AMER-ICAN HANDS.

HOT & COLD BATHS On the premises. BARBER SHOP also attached. Sitting room always open and good fires when needed, while the trains arrive about midnight.

C. M. MARSHALL, - - PROP'P. ing laughed at because of the smallness

ARIZONA WEEKLY ENTERPRISE. of his library, replied, "Ah, when I wanted a book I make it," On the other FLORENCE, - - - MAY 28, 1887

TUNEFUL "CHESTNUTS."

Origin of the Sweet Italiads Which Never Grow Old. "John Brown's Body" is an old Methodist camp-meeting tune, and the words were adapted to it by a glee club of Boston. It was first published at Charlestown, Mass. Captain James Greenleaf, an organist of the Harvard Church, set the notes for music, and a Massachusetts regiment made them first noted by sing-ing them in Fort Warren in 1861.

The author of "Maryland, My Maryland" lives at Washington, and you may see him in the press galleries of Congress almost any day during the session. He writes gossipy letters to the Atlanta Chronicle. His name is James

"America" was written by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, in 1835, and it was first sung in Boston on the Fourth of July of that year. Like the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," it was inspired by a great tune, viz.: "God Save the King." This tune is used in nearly every country, and has been ascribed to Handel. The writer of the words still lives in Massachusetts, and he says that he wrote the song at a sitting. He is now 75 years old

John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home" was written for an opera, and he never got anything for it but his tombstone in Oak Hill Cemetery. It was first sung in the Covent Garden Theater in London, and made a big hit.

Foster got \$15,000 for writing "Old Folks at Home;" Charles Dibdia netted several weeks' board for writing "Poor Jack," while his publishers made \$15,-000 out of it. Crouch, the writer of "Kathleen Mayourneen," received \$25 for the production and afterward became a begging tramp, while its publishers could have built a brown-stone front out of its sales. George P. Morris wrote "Woodman, Spare That Tree," because the purchaser of a friend's estate wanted to cut down a tree which 100,000 paid the purchaser \$10 to spare it. Mor-

the song. "Hail Columbia," was written by Joseph Hopkinson in the Summer of 1798, and it was first called the "President's March." It was always sung when Washington came into the theater, and one of the objects of its writing was the cultivation of a patriotic spirit among the people of the republic. Joseph Hopkinson was 28 years old when he wrote it. It was first set to music by a German, at Philadelphia,

"The Star Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key while watching the bombardment of Fort Me-Henry. He was in a small vessel among the British ships, and he saw his countrymen win the victory. All through the fight he watched anxiously to see if the flag was still standing; looking for it at night by the flash of the bombshells, and anxiously awaiting the dawning. The song was printed in the Baltimore American eight days after the battle, under the title of "The Defense of Fort McHenry."

Many people will be surprised to know that "Yankee Doodle" is not of American origin. Even the words date back beyond the days of Queen Anne, and the tune is still older. In the wars of the Roundheads, says Commodore Preble in his book on the flag of the United States, to which, by the way, 1 nm indebted for much of this information, "Yankee Doodle" was applied in derision to Cromwell, and Professor Rimbault, a prominent physician of London, wrote the song directed at Cromwell under this title. The jingle of these two songs is about the same, Dr. Schnehburg first introduced the song into this country in 1775, and this Yankees, as they watched their retreat, struck up "Yankee Doodle."

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was written by Thomas a Beeket, an English actor, who in 1789 was a teacher

of music at Philadelphia.
"The Blue and the Gray" was written by Francis Miles Finch, and delivered before a reunion of the army of the Potomac. It was drawn out by the fact that the women of Columbus, Miss., strewed flowers on the graves of Confederate and Union soldiers alike. was published in the Atlantic Monthly. September, 1867.

### Hints on Reading.

The readers Coleridge has divided into four classes. He says: "The first class of readers may be compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sands; it runs in and runs out and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything and returns it in nearly the same state. A third class is like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless preserves only the pure gems." be feared that in the present day the greatest number of readers belong to the first of these dasses. The amount read is something almost fabulous, but the results are comparatively trifling. Volume after volume is perused; pamphlets and papers are mentally consum-ed, but the stores of knowledge are not perceptibly increased. This charge lies only against those who read secular works; it applies to too great an extent to those who read the Scriptures and other treatises upon things divine. Lord Bacon once said that "reading makes a full man." He could not have meant the kind of reading that is now too prevalent. The omnivorous readers, the readers who skim through page after page; the butterfly readers, who taste some flowers of literature here and there, but never settle down to a found at the year's end, after all their reading, not more "full" intellectually, but often more foolish than before. Why is this? Because in these express days the reading has been done as quickly as hour is buried beneath a heap of multi- others." farious matter the next hour. But if a man read upon a prudent plan, if Le digest what he mentally receives, his "O, my, yes, no en reading will become a delightful source

Reading should be in moderation. It

more than a single page of a good book. An eminent divine and author is said to

ance. A c lebrated French author be- Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

was 15 years of age, and to have read those 600 in three months on an average six each day! Louis XVL, while imprisoned for a period of five months and seven days, read 157 volumes, or one book a day. Such literary gluttony could have left little good result. Too much reading is as injurious to the mind as too much feeding is to the body. -The Quiver. A Tale of Mystery.

The villages of Gibsonburg and Helena, lying about eighteen miles north of here, writes a Tiffib, Ohio, correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, are at present agitated over a mystery which savors somewhat of the tales of the Bender family and legends of old. About thirty years ago a strang-er appeared in that vicinity and inquired for a family named Miller. He claimed to be a bachelor from Pennsylvania who had \$4,000 to invest in a farm. He was shown the Miller residence and remained a short time with

hand, Madame de Stael-Holstein is said

to have devoured 600 novels before she

leave, though members of that family stated he had gone out west. The Miller family, consisting of three brothers, one of whom was married, had a bad reputation, but no suspicions were aroused against them, not even when, several months later, letters were received from relatives of the missing stranger inquiring about him and say-ing he had hearr been heard from. An investigation was then made, but developed nothing. After a short time the incident was all but forgotten.

Several years later the wife of the married brother died, and just a few hours before she expired she began to talk in a wild, rambling manner of a burial in a field. Her husband, who was present, placed his hand over her mouth, almost strangling her, and or-dered everybody from the room. She

Immediately after the death of the woman, at a certain place in a neighboring field, various parties noticed the grass trampled down in a circle as though done by horses attached to horse-power, but there was no tracks of horses' feet. This remained for several days and disappeared. Fourteen years later one of the brothers died, and the grass at the same spot resumed the same appearance of being trampled and remained several days and again disappeared. A week ago another one of the brothers died, and the ground in the same place in the meadow, though having been plowed a number of times, again resumed a circular trampled ap-

This at last thoroughly aroused the neighborhood, and an investigation has been decided upon. It is thought this atrange acting ground holds the secret of the disappearance of the stranger of many years ago, and an attempt will be made to wrest it away by excavating. Several parties are already at work, but have not as yet discovered anything. The outcome of it all is awaited with great interest by people from all sections of this part of the country.

Sharp-Witted and Close-Fisted.

This is one of the latest stories in connection with the Scott act: Some time ago a citizen ordered a barrel of cider from a manufacturer not a dozen miles from Guelph. The cider was not delivered at the time appointed and a few days afterward the buyer asked the seller why he did not fill the order. The answer given was to the effect that he would like to be paid his money first. The reply was that the money was all right and to deliver the eider at once. The seller accordingly went to the residence of the purchaser a few days afterand the words are not much different. ward with the eider. He would not deliver it until he had received the col-After some talk the purchaser lateral. was also in contempt of the ragged handed the man a \$5 bill. As soon as colonial soldiers. At Concord and Lexington the British, when advancing to the purchaser remarked: "Now, you fight, bravely played "God Save the have parentsed remarked. Sow, you have layed a pretty sharp trick on me, King," and after they were defeated the my turn. If you do not pay me back that \$5 I will inform on you for selling If you do not pay me back contrary to law." The deliverer of the cider was in a fix, so to speak, but he was count to the occasion. After a general talk, in which it was understood that the receiver should pay for the cider at convenience, the matter was apparently settled. The deliverer then asked all hands to have a drink, which, was served, when he immediately asked for his \$5, remarking that he was not the only man who would be compelled to pay a fine of \$50. It is needless to say that the cider was paid for forthwith. - Guelph (Can.) Mercury.

Russell Sage's Charity. Finding that Mr. Sage was not likely to talk further of this topic, I ventured to ask him about the paragraph which has been floating around in the papers, ascribing wonderful deeds of beneve lence to Mrs. Sage. "I presume," said he, "that the writer of that paragraph intended to say avery kind thing of Mrs. Sage, but really he has created for her a most wonderful lot of annoyance. Every mail since that was published has brought us a flood of letters from people requesting aid and assistance for all possible kinds of schemes that you could imagine. Why, I should be bankrupted in a year if I listened to one-half of these appeals. We get as high as ten to lifteen letters in every mail, but of course we can not pay any attention to them. One letter that came only yesterday was from a Texas wo-man, an old maid, I judge from the writing, who had a wonderful scheme for making money. She wanted \$25,-000 with which to buy up 700 acres of timber land near where she is living. The timber is wanted, she says, for fences on the developing prairie lands some miles distant from her place. She had the scheme all figured out for put-ting up sawmills, cutting up the timber, sipping and selling it at ruling prices. She said she thought Mrs. Sage would like to encourage a woman in such an enterprise, especially a woman who resolute extraction of the sweets, are could figure out such things and show found at the year's end, after all their such business capacity; and after she had told what the profits were, she added: 'At any rate, if I am mistaken, you would not miss this amount, and it would be bread thrown on the waters. possible, and because what is read one Her letter is only a sample of many

"Do many men come to you and ask "O, my, yes, no end of them; every day scores of men come to me that way. of very extensive information and sound Only yesterday I had one of the biggest wisdom. not give him a pointer where he could is possible to devour whole libraries and yet learn nothing. It is said that Miss of his summer trips. I generally tell Martineau often read in one hour no them that is what I would like to find make money enough to pay his expenses out myself, how to make money. In fact, that is what we are all after, and I

ART STUDY. A Pleture of Girl-Students' Life in a Paris

Better than any words of mine, says n writer in Harper's Basar, is what one of these girl-students says herself in some notes which I asked her to make for me, in addition to the sketches made by another girl at the same atelier. I give them just as they are:

"For any girls coming to study art in Paris, to live as we do in a quiet hotel is far better and more economical than to board with a French family or pension, unless with a wish to master the language. Nothing can be more simple than our habits. We have one room, and we descend to table d'hote when we choose-not otherwise. We cook our own breakfast over a spirit lamp at 8 A. M., and go straight to the atelier, Then dejeuner where we work till 12. at a cremerie, and work again till 5 P. M. Returning to our hotel we can dine if we like, but more often we boil our kettle, have tea and an egg, and spend the evening over a book. It sounds rather a monotonous life, yet we all find it very attractive, and the weeks slip by only too fast.

"Even the regular morning walk is plensant. At the hour the Quartier Latin is filled with street sellers wheelthem. In fact, he was never seen to ing their stalls about, housewives marketing in their white caps, and little children in black pinafores (not white ones) being taken to school by their bonne or garcon. Streams of men, too, on their way to business, a newspaper in one hand and a roll in the other, imup to its daily life.

"Our atelier gives us every opportunity for the study of character, for in daily work together most people's na-tures are clearly displayed. There is the elderly spinster, prevented from study in her youth, and always envying the younger students who have their life before them. Beside her is a patient artist who has been toiling for years without making any visible progress, but who still hopes to succeed one day. Another, equally hard-working, with her whole soul in her work, scorns such a thing as outward appearance, and her dress, once asthetic, looks like a wornout robe de chambre slowly melting into a bundle of rags. But a few who combine the love of fashion with the love of art come here in costumes more suited to the Champs Elysees than to our crowded studio, where they are in serious danger of rubbing against palets, knocking down easels, etc.

"Companionship is one of the pleasantest bits of student life. Our frugal tea parties, when the hostess boils the kettle and sets the table, and we all sit round the fire and discuss the last exhibition, especially our own professor's work therein, or the success of one of us in getting into the salon, which is hold as a universal triumph to all. Conversation never flags, for some of us have lived at the ends of the earth, and can describe them well, and others are political spirits who belong to a debating society, and wish to reconstruct the world after their pattern which the rest good-naturedly but resolutely prove. Then where to spend our Sunday afternoons is always an important consideration. Nearly always we go out of town by road or rail, and after six days spent in the ateller, its close atmosphere rocking with oil and turpentine, the smells, sights, and sounds of the country are only too delightful.

"Such are our pleasures; but after all, the most interesting thing is our work. spirits usually sink a little. Lower still they get Wednesday and Thursday; by Friday, when the second professor comes, they are usually down at zero. Saturday finds us in deepest despair, only comforted by the resolution to do erally devoted to water-colors, or penand-ink sketches, or portraits of some estate on their own he picturesque fellow-student, usually kept do personal property." as a souvenir when the time for leaving the atelier comes, and the girls who have been working together all winter go their several ways to meet againwhen and where, who knows? Proba-

bly never. But still they have done good work, poor girls! and mingled it with a great deal of innocent enjoyment. though Paris is, most will agree, not a desirable place for a girl to study in alone, still necessity has no law, and in mmunity is much safety. Then young students seem to go through the ordeal unscattered, and, so far as I could judge, without being unfeminized. they are workingwomen, and, as they honestly say, have "no time" for any thing but work. It is idleness which breeds the follies, or worse than follies, of many young people, teaching them to substitute flirtation for love, and the eraving for more admiration instead of that self-devotedness which, however sad, is at least more noble than the selfish vanity of a conquering beauty. The busy life of a workingwoman may hard en her a little, but it will never degrade or deteriorate her; and very often, in

If love comes, he will enter,
And soon find out the way.
But should he never come, the woman
learns to do without him, and will be all the happier and better woman for hav ing put her life to useful account. And therefore, as a help to the many girls who must work, and do work, I have given this simple, truthful, and faithful picture of how they work in a Paris

Dog-Days. J 273 "The appellation of dog-days, as applied to August's heated term," said a prominent dog-fancier yesterday, "probably originated hundreds of years ago, droves of dogs were kept oriental cities, with the idea that the animals were a sanitary necessity, as they consumed a large portion of the household refuse. These dogs being unsheltered during midsummer were subject to intense heat, which affects a canine's brain very quickly, and sends him off into a mild sort of ht. The animal then dashes around frantically, making a great deal of noise, and attracting considerable attention, but usually doing no harm whatever. In years past it was no uncommon sight in Philadelphia for a dog to dart through the city, alarming the residents on every side; but now it is a very rare thing, as all superfluous dogflesh is disposed of by the dog-catchers, and those pupples are unmolested are generally thought something of and well cared

"A man who knows anything about dogs can detect one of these spells, and can check it quickly. The animal will stick his tail between his legs, whine piteously, and act as if startled. The only remedy is to hold him under a hydrant, allowing the stream to flow over the head, thereby cooling the brain. All dogs are liable to be athave had but three books—the Bible, Josephus' works and Cruden's Concord- for the information if I could get it." tacked, particularly fine-bred dogs which have been overexerted and overheated."

Jackson and the Veteran.

Removals from office that places might be provided for Jackson men were the order of the day, but President Jackson was not disposed to displace any veteran soldier. Among other victims designated for removal by the pollticians was Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, whose gallant services against Great Britain in the war of 1812 had been rewarded by an election to the House of Representatives, followed by his appointment as postmaster of Al-bany. He was a decided federalist, and the petition for the removal was headed by Martin Van Buren and Silas

Visiting Washington, Gen. Van Rensselaer received a cordial greeting from Gen. Jackson at a public reception, and then, taking a seat in a corner, he waited until the room was cleared, when he again approached the president, sav-"Gen. Jackson. I have come here to talk to you about my office. The politicians want to take it from me, and they know I have nothing else to live upon." The president made no reoly, till the aged postmaster began to take off his coat in the most excited manner, when Old Hickory broke out with the inquiry: "What in heaven's name are you going to do? Why do you take off your coat here?" "Well, sir, I am going to show you my wounds, which I received in fighting for my country against the English!" "Put it on at once, sir!" was the reply. "I am surprised that a man of your age should make such an exhibition of himself,' ply that hard-working Paris is waking and the eyes of the iron president were word, he hade his ancient foe good evening.

The next day Messrs. Van Buren and Wright called at the White House and were shown into the president's room, where they found him smoking a clay pipe. - Mr. Wright soon commenced to solicit the removal of Gen. Van Rensscher, asserting that he had been known as a very active advocate of John Quincy Adams; that he had literally forfeited his place by his earnest opposition to the Jackson men, and that if he were not removed the new administration would be seriously injured. He had hardly finished the last sentence when Jackson spring to his feet, flung his pipe into the fire, and ex-claimed, with great vehemence: "I take the consequences, sir! I take the con-sequences! By the Eternal! I will sequences! By the Eternal! I will not remove the old man! I can not remove him! Why, Mr. Wright, do you not know that he carries more than a pound of British lead in his body?" That settled the question, and Gen. Van Rensselaer remained undisturbed as postmaster at Albany through the Jackson administration, although Martin Van Buren, when he came into power, promptly "bounced" him .- Benz Perley Poore's "Reminiscences."

### Dower Right.

A down-East "Bachelor," writing to a daily paper, gives as one reason why he has not married, his objection to the annoyances of a dower right. It seems he deals in real estate-buying or sell ing in his own name-and fears that his spouse may interfere with his busi-"It is somewhat remarkable, says he, "that a determined effort has not been make to get rid of this absurd relic of the past. Laws should, of course, be enacted giving the wife a fair interest in her husband's property; but of posing the new model. We be determined that bear all the burden, in the complications of modern professor has criticised our drawings, our spirits usually sink a little. not dispose of his real property. Everyone conversant with legal disputes knows what practical hardships have resulted from dower rights invalidating title deeds. It is quite remarkable, in view of the assertion of rights by the better next week, and that day is gen- advocates of women, that men have not asserted their right to buy or sell real estate on 'their own book,' just as they

### Wine-Making in California.

The prettiest and cleanest employ ment I ever saw is that of gathering grapes. But it is hard on the back, and in the end is not easy work. Of course, the ugly stumps are entirely hidden by deed, the thousand vines and tendrils and blossoms that branch out from the little black stump in the earliest days of spring have long before harvest time completely covered every inch of ground with vines and leaves and tendrils reach almost to your waist. And the stump is one solld mass of luscious grapes. They are all there clinging to the stump, not scattered about over the ground on the long vines that are to be shorn away. But you begin to feel down in the dense mass of leaves and tendrils for your stump, and at every stump you find a little cart-load of grapes.

There are blank rows up and down and across all the large vineyards for the wagons. And one of the prettiest sights in California is the long lines of wagous on the high roads on their way to the wine-presses with their great heaps of streaming grapes.

The best hand in the grape-field by all odds is the little Chinaman. He grows close to the ground, and so does not have to bend his back like a large white man. Besides, he is very supple fingered. And it does not take a John L. Sullivan to lift a bunch of grapes.
And so when you have decided in your mind that the grape is going to be a conspicuous figure in the political economy of this the greatest state in the omy of this the greatest state in the union, and when you have further decided that the Chinaman is necessary to make it most profitable, you can decide very certainly in your mind as to whether the little brown men are going

to go or stay.

If only every white man would hasten to get hold of a little piece of land and plant it all, either till it himself or employ Chinamen to do the hardest part of the work for him, why then this question of cheap labor, so far as California is concerned, would be settled instantly and to the satisfaction of all. When the white man who is now employed, or claims to want to be employed, comes to be the employer, why cheap labor will seem in his changed mental vision to be the very best thing that could b bestowed on the commonwealth of Cali-

And land is so cheap and so ready for the plow, and so accessible, too, by any one of the five Pacific railroads, as compared with the time when we, the old settlers, put in the best half of the year in crossing the plains.

But, alas, notwithstanding all I can say or do. I fear my fellow laborer will cling to the dirty alleys of the dismal cities, hug his hatred of those who have toiled and braved danger and made life a success. He prefers the pest-house for his children to the green grape-fields and the sweet air of the roomy west. He prefers making bombs to making bread. Alas, my fellow-laborer, you are a bomber?"—Joaquin Miller in Chicago cattle from said range.

INDIGESTION



DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY. When the Heart, Kidneys and Circulation are in a healthy condition all other allments are mere "side issues" which readily yield to treatment. Dr. Film's Heart remedy exerts a specific and direct section on these organs. Descriptive treaties accompanies each bottle, or mailed free, it will repay a perusal and prove instructive and interesting. \$1.00. At all Druggists; or address

SUMMONS In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal. Mary B. Meredith, Plaintiff, ys. W. H. Mer-

J. J. MACK & CO.,

Nos. 9 and Il Front St., San Francisco.

edith. Defendant. edith, Defendant.

Astion brought in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and the complaint filed in the said County of Pinal, in the office of the Clark of Said District Court.

The Territory of Arizona sends Greeting to:

W. H. Meredi h, defendant.

W. H. Meredi n, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and to answer the complaint filled therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summens (if served with

service on you of this summons (if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court that the bonds of matrimony existing between are and plaintiff may be dissolved, that plactiff may have the care and custody of Armes Meredith, minor daughter of you and plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable.

All of which will more fully appear from the complaint on file herein, to which you are referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will have your default entered and apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of the Dis-

[SZAL.] triet of the Second Judicial Dis-[SZAL.] triet of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, this 24th day of May A. D. 1857. W. WOOD PORTER, Clark.

R. E. SLOAN & W. R. STONE, Pliff's Att'ys. Notice of Sale of Real Estate at

Public Auction. Notice is hereby given, that in pursus ce of an order of the Probate Court, of the County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, made on the 23d day of May, 1887, in the matter of the estate of May E. Long, a minor, the unthe estate of Mary E. Long, a minor, the undersigned the guardian of said minor, will sell at public anction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1887, between the hour of nine o'clock and the setting of the sum of that day, in front of the Court have in the rown of Florence, said County and Territory, all the light tills interest and estate of the rown Florence, said County and Territory, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Mary E. Leng, a minor, in and to all that oertain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, and described as follows, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the northecast quarter of Section Thirty-four, (34) Township Four (4) South, of range Sine (9) east, of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, containing Eighty (80) acres, more or less.

Eighty (80) acres, more or less.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, belance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. Deed at the explane of purchaser.

Florence, May 25, 1887. W. E. GUILD.

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Final and Territory of Arizona, made on the 16th day of May, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Walter W. Ba'ley and Lula J. Bailey, minors, the un breigned guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday the 11th day of June, 1887, in front of the Court-house door in the town of Florence, said county and Territory, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and the setting of the sun on that day, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Walter W. Bailey and Lula J. Bailey, minors, is and to the undivided one-eighth interest in the mining claim known and called "The Sample Mina," situate, lying and being in the said County of Final and Territory of Arizona, and in the vicinity of Dudiey-ville, near the Gila river.

Terms and conditions of sale. Cash ten per cent, of the purchase mency to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

W. E. GUILD, Guardian.

Florence, Mey 18th, 1887.

Florence, May 18th, 1887.

## W. LEMON,

County Surveyor,

Parties wishing to file on land under the FLORENCE CANAL,

will find all necessary PLATS, Mape, Blanks, etc., in my office. Also a few desirable

FARMS AND CATTLE RANGES For sale. All business entrusted to will receive prompt attention.

TERMS VERY REASONABLE. STORE, ARIZONA. Dealer in MICHEA. GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Warning to the Public.

All persons are hereby warned not to buy or trade for any cattle of the following brands: An on right hip and also on the right hip the letter I surrounded by circle. The said cattle belong on the Bluewater Range, and no person except myself has a right to sell any of the

A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for any person driving any of said

JOHN C. LOSE.

Declaration of Sole Trader.

I, Catharine Brash, a married woman, residing in the Territory of Arizone, being desirous of availing myself of the benefit of chapter 32, compiled laws of the Territory of Arizona, untitled "Married Women," approved Docember 30, 1865, appearing this 2d day of March, A. D., 1885, before Hinson Thomas, a duly authorized notary public in and for Pinal county, Arizona, do declare: That I am the wife of James Brash, am a resident of Pinal county, Arizona, that in accordance with and under the provisions of aaid chapter 32, I intend to carry on and transact in my own name and on my own account, in said Territory of Arizona, the business of farming, ranching, acquiring, buying, selling and dealing in lands, real estate and ranch, farm and garden products, and buying, solling and dealing in all commodifies perfaining to such business. That the principal office or place of such business is to be in Florence, Pinal county, Territory of Arizona. That from and after the date of this declaration, I am and will be individually responsible in my own name for all debts contracted by we on second of my said business; that the amount originally invested in this said business, before stated in

ess than 85000.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my my hand this 2d day of March, A. D. 1885.
Witness: CATHARINE BRASH. HINSON THOMAS.
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,

I. Catharine Brash, do salemuly swear that the above and foregoing declaration is made by me in good faith and for the purpose of enabling me to support myself and children, and not with a view to defrand, hinder or de-lay any creditors or creditors of me headlay any creditor or creditors of my husband, and that of the money to be used by me in said business, not one cent has come directly or indirectly from my husband.

CATHARINE BRASH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of March, 1885.

Hisson Thomas, Notary Public, Pinal County, Arizona.

### REWARD.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

To all to whom these presents may come -Greeting: Whereas, I am informed the United States mail and express car of the South-

ern Pacific Company were stopped and robbed by four or five unknown persons, at a point some seventeen miles east of Tucson, Arizona, on the night of the 27th instant, Now, therefore, I, C. Meyer Zulick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona,

by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer and proclaim a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the aforesaid mail and express robbers. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and

caused to be affixed the great seal of the Territory of Ari-Done at Prescott this thirtieth day of

April, A. D. 1887. C. MEYER ZULICK. By the Governor. WM. C. FOSTER.

Acting Secretary of Territory.

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which is Scrotnious Disease of the Enngs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-siven remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly faint disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public Da Pissand thought errously of calling it his "Consumption Course," but shande sed that name as no limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or attempthening, siterative, or blood-cleanesing, anti-folious, pectoral, and mutulive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the langs, but for all

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